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D. B. SNOW,
Editor and Publisher.
J. SOMERS CORDERY,
Associate and Manager


[For the South Jersey Republican.]

## The Story of Chactas; A Natchez Warrior.

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF CHATEAUBRIAND. BY E. H. S.

"It is a singular destiny, my dear son," said Chactas, in relating the following story of his younger days to his friend Corilas, "which has brought us together. I see in thee a civilized man who has been made a savage, and thou seest in me a savage, whom the Great Spirit—for what reason I know not—has willed to civilize. By two opposite ways thou art come at last to take my place, and I thine, and thus we have, or ought to have, a totally different view of the same objects. Which of us has gained or lost the more in this change of position, the Genies only know, of whom the least wise has more wisdom than all men together."

"In the next month of flowers it will be seventy-three winters since I was born upon the borders of the Mescachebe.* The Spaniards were then but little established upon the bay of Pensacola; in fact no whites lived beyond Louisiana. I had attained but fourteen fallings of the leaf, when I marched with my father, the warrior Outalissi, among the Muscoguls, a powerful nation of Florida. We joined ourselves to the Spaniards, our allies, and gave battle to them upon one of the branches of the Mobile. Arespoui,† and the Manitous were unfavorable to us. Our enemies triumphed; my father lost his life; and I was wounded twice while defending him. Oh, that I had then descended into the country of spirits! I should thus have shunned the woes which have attended me upon the earth! But the Manitous ordered otherwise, and I was caried away by the fugitive Spaniards to St. Augustine."

"In that town, newly built by them I ran the risk of being transported to the Mexican mines, when an old Castilian named Lopez, touched by my youth and simplicity, offered me an asylum, and presented me to his sister with whom he lived. The two entertained for me the most tender sentiments; they raised me with great care, and gave me all sorts of masters; but before I had lived thirty months at St. Agustine, I was filled with disgust at life in cities, and longed for the solitude of my native woods; I wasted away to the sight. Often I remained immovable for hours while contemplating the tops of the far-off forests. Sometimes they found me sitting on the banks of a river, who's flow I was sadly regarding, painting to myself the woods which the water had traversed."

"No longer able to resist the desire of returning to the life I had previously led, I presented myself to Lopez one morning, dressed in my Indian clothes, holding in one hand my bow and arrows, and in the the other my European garments. I gave the latter to my generous protector, at whose feet I fell, shedding torrents of tears. I called myself dreadful names, I accused myself of ingratitude, but at last I said to him, 'O my father, thou seest thyself that I shall die if I lead not the life of an Indian.'"

"Lopez struck with astonishment, tried to turn me from my design. He represented to me the danger I should encounter, in again exposing myself, that I would probably fall into the hands of the Muscoguls; but seeing that I was resolved to undertake it at all events, bursting into tears, and catching me in his arms: 'Go,' said he, 'child of nature, and find that independence which Lopez does not wish to withhold from thee. If I were younger, I would myself accompany thee to the forest, and put thee into the arms of thy mother. When thou art in the forest, think sometimes of that old Spaniard who gave thee hospitality, and recall to thyself, in order, to make thee love thy kind, that the first experience which thou hadst with the human heart has been all in its favor.—He finished by a prayer to the God of the Christians, whose worship I had refused to embrace, and we parted with sobs."

"It was not long until I was punished for my ingratitude. My inexperience misled me in the woods, and I was taken captive by a party of Muscoguls and Seminoles, as Lopez had predicted. They easily recognised me as a Natchez by my garments, and by the plumes which adorned my head. I was enchained but lightly because of my youth. Simaghan, the chief, desired to know my name. I replied, I am called Chactas, son of Outalissi, son of Miscon, who has scalped more than a hundred of the Muscogule braves.' Then Simaghan said to me, 'Rejoice thou, Chactas, thou shalt be sacrificed in our great village.' I replied, 'Behold, how willingly I go!' and I began my death song."

"Wholly prisoner as I was, I could not but admire my captors. The Muscogul, and especially his ally, the Seminole, have an air of gaity, love and contentment. His step is light, his countenance composed and serene. He speaks much and with volubility, but his language is harmonious and easy. Even age cannot take away from the Sachems their joyous simplicity; but as the aged birds of the woods, they often blend their old songs with the new airs of their posterity."

"The women who accompanied the troupe showed for my youth a tender pity and an endearing curiosity. They questioned me about my mother and the first days of my life. They wished to know if she suspended my cradle of moss to the flowing branches of the maple, and if the breezes balanced me above a nest of little birds. It was in turn a thousand other questions about the state of my heart; they demanded of me if I had not seen a white roe in my dreams, and if the trees of the wood had not secretly councilled me to love. I replied with *naiveta* to the mothers, the daughters and the wives of the men, 'You are the graces of the day, and night loves you as the rose. What would we be without your care and protection in our early days? You have the magic words which drive away all griefs. In your love we find that solace which smooths for us the rugged path of life.'"

"These praises gave much pleasure to the women; they heaped upon me all sorts of gifts; they brought me the cream of the walnut, the sugar of the maple, sagamite, hams of bears, skins of beavers, some shells to adorn me, and mosses for my couch. They sang, they laughed with me, and even shed tears when thinking of my cruel fate."

"One night, when the Muscoguls had placed their camp upon the border of a forest, I was sitting before the camp fire of the warrior who had been ordered to guard me. All at once I heard the rustling of a garment upon the grass, and a woman, half veiled, came and seated herself by my side. Some tears glistned under her eyelids; and in the glare of the fire a little golden crucifix glistned upon her bosom. She was regularly beautiful; one could see upon her face both virtue and passion, which attractions were irresistible. She joined to that some more tender graces; an extreme sensibility united with a deep melancholy breathed forth in her regards; her sigh was celestial."

"I thought she was the 'Virgin of the Last Loves,' that virgin who sings over the tome of the dead warrior. With that persuasion, I said to her hesitatingly, and with a trembling manner, which, however, came not from a dread of my coming fate, 'Virgin daughter of the woods, you are worthy of the first loves and are not made for the last. The movements of a heart which will soon cease to beat will respond but feebly to the movements of yours. How do life and death commingle? You will make me regret the day of my departure too much.'"

"To these words she replied, 'I am not the Virgin of the Last Loves. Art thou a Christian?' I answered that I had not yet banished the Genies from my cabin. At this she made an involuntary movement, and said, 'Thou art then only a wretched idolater. My mother has made me a Christian; I am called Atala, daughter of Simaghan of the bracelets of gold. We return to Apalachicola, where thou art to be sacrificed.' After pronouncing these words, Atala rose up and moved away."

"Here Chactas was constrained to interrupt his recital. These scenes pressed in a crowd upon his memory, and his dim eyes inundated his withered cheeks with tears. Two such sources, concealed in the profound night of the earth only reveal themselves by the water which filters out of the rocks.

"O my son," he said at last, "thou seest that Chactas has gained what little wisdom he has at no mean price, and that misery has produced it. Alas! my dear child, men can only see more after they have suffered in some way. More days intervened, the daughter of the Sachem returned each evening to talk to me, sleep had left my eyes and the image of Atala became the idol of my heart."

"On the seventeenth day of the march towards the time when the day-fly comes upon the water, we entered upon the great Alachuan savannah. It is environed with hills, which lean one toward another, and show, in elevating their summits to the clouds, forests of tapering copals, citrons, magnolias and virid oaks. The chief ordered the band to halt; and they encamped at the foot of the hills. They left me at some distance from them on the edge of one of those natural pits so famous in Florida. I was attached to the foot of a tree, and a warrior watched impatiently before me.—I had not passed many moments there until Atala appeared with a strange light in eyes. 'Hunter,' said she to the Muscogul brave, 'if thou wishest to pursue the chase, I will guard the prisoner.' The warrior bounded with joy at these words of the daughter of his chief, and betaking himself to the summit of the hill, soon plunged into the plain beyond."

"Strange contradiction of the heart of man! To me, who had so much desired to speak mysterious things to her whom I loved at last as the sun, however interrupted and confused, I thought I should rather have been thrown to the crocodiles of the river than to find myself thus alone with Atala. The daughter of the woods was as much confused as her prisoner; we guarded a profound silence; the Genies of love had bereft us of words. At last Atala, making an effort said, 'Warrior, you are retained but feebly, you can easily make your escape.' At these words courage returned to my tongue. 'Feebly retained; O woman, I know not how to achieve escape,' Atala hesitated some moments when she said, 'Save yourself,' and she detached me from the trunk of the tree, I seized the cord, put it into the hand of the stranger daughter, and made her beautiful fingers clasp the chain. 'Take it,' cried I. 'You are insane,' said Atala with a voice of emotion. 'Unhappy one! knowest thou not that thou art to be burnt? What dost thou pretend? Thinkest thou that I am the daughter of a redoubtable Sachem?' 'There was a time,' replied I, 'when I was carried in a beaver's skin upon the shoulders of a mother, my father had a beautiful hut, and his roes drank the waters of a thousand streams. But now I wander without a home. When I shall be no more, then, love, place only a little moss over my body to guard it from the storms and tempest. The body of an unhappy stranger interests no one.'"

"These words awakened Atala. Her tears fell in a stream. 'Ah!' replied I, 'if your heart speaks as mine, this forest, is it not free? and these woods, are there no hiding places where we can conceal ourselves? Very little is necessary to happiness while so many things belong to the children of the cabin. O daughter! more beautiful than the first song of the spouse, O my well beloved, come follow my footsteps.' Thus raged my words. But Atala replied in a tender tone, 'My young love, you have taken the language of the whites, it is easy to turn an Indian.' 'What!' said I, 'you call me your young love. Ah, if a poor slave—' 'Ah well she said in yielding herself to me, 'be then a poor slave.' I replied with ardor, 'Give but the assurance of thy love.' Atala heard my prayer, and granted it. She at last consented to fly with me to the banks of the Messcachebe, where I promised to guard and protect her."

"Thus I gained my spouse, and thus Atala left her father Simaghan of the bracelets of gold to dwell with me among a foreign tribe and far away from her own." Having thus finished the story of his wooing, Chactas resumed his pipe and smoked in silence, leaving his friend Corilas to ponder over what he had just narrated.

*Mississippi.
†The God of war.

## The Burdell Murder.

THE TWELVE YEARS' MYSTERY SOLVED.

*A Strange and Terrible Career of Crime. Story of the Murder and Confessions of the Murderer.*

Of all the undiscovered murders of the past, that which, from the circumstances of the crime and the social position of the victim, attracted most attention at the time, and which has been the subject of the greatest amount of speculation since, was what all New Yorkers remember as "the Burdell murder." As the public interest is just now centered on a case similar in some respects, and as certain facts, hitherto untold, and until very recently unknown, have very recently come to light, it is thought that a revision of the story of that strange murder with the addition of those certain facts lately divulged, will prove interesting, since herein first is laid before the public the murderer of Dr. Burdell. We quote the particulars of this most strange history from the *World*.

On the morning of Saturday, January 31, 1857, the city was thrilled and horrified with the fearful news that the night before a well-known and highly respected citizen had been, in the social privacy of his own room, in his own house, mercilessly stabbed to death by more than a score of knife-thrusts, which must have been inflicted during the progress of a long and terrible struggle. The appearance of the room, the disordered condition of the furniture, together with the marks on the corpse itself, told unmistakably that the strong man had fought for his life with energy and desperation.

The house itself, No. 34 Bond street, was the property of Dr. Burdell. Hirler the house to a woman of advanced years, Mrs. Emma Augustus Cunningham, a widow with two grown daughters neither of whom was married, but both pretty and attractive and constantly surrounded by a throng of admirers. Mrs. Cunningham kept No. 31 as a genteel-boarding house. Doctor Burdell occupied a sleeping appartment on the third floor, and handsome offices on the first floor for business purposes, he being a dentist with a large practice. Mr. John J. Eckel occupied a room on the third floor, the hall bedroom. On the evening of the murder, and at the very time the deed was being perpetrated, while the master of the house was fighting for his life, the parlor was occupied by the daughters and certain of their gallants, who were amusing themselves after the manner of gallants the world over. Mrs. Cunningham was in her own room on the second floor, and here she was visited, as she swore, by Mr. Eckel, who always had the *entree* to her private room, and who, on this occasion is stated to have remained till about 11 o'clock. Yet, notwithstanding the number of people in the house and the nearness of certain ones of them to the scene of the direful tragedy going on so near them, it is solemnly asserted by them all that no one heard a sound from the fatal room. It is, perhaps, not too much to suppose that the pleasant party in the parlor, occupied as they were with their banjo-playing and their love making, were so agreeably engaged with each other, that they took no note of time, and thought of nothing save to extract the uttermost enjoyment from the intoxicating moments as they flew. But on the floor above, in a room alone with each other, separated by but a flight of stairs from the murder then in progress, sat Mrs. Cunningham and her favorite boarder, Mr. John J. Eckel. It was taxing human credulity too far too ask the world to believe that neither of these two persons knew nothing of what was going on so near them. This at any rate, was the view of the Coroner and the District-Attorney; and John J. Eckel was arrested for the murder.

On the morning of the 31st of January, a boy named Burchell, who had been employed by Dr. Burdell to sweep his offices and attend to similar matters, came, as usual to his work. Desiring to have an interview with the doctor, the boy went up to the sleeping room on the third floor, and was the first to give the alarm. The body was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood, and an examination by the Coroner disclosed the fact that more than a score of stabs had been inflicted on the dead man. These repeated wounds, some of which were declared by the examining surgeons to have been inflicted after death, were said to indicate a certain sort of spiteful vindictiveness, to be looked for only in a woman. Hence, the theory of those experts most skilled in theories was, that the doctor had been slain by a woman, or a weak stripling of a boy. They argued that a man, having resolved on such a crime, would go to his work the direct way, and would slay his victim with a single blow, or, at most, with as few as should suffice to make sure and certain work; whereas a woman, they reasoned, would stab, until her own breath and strength were spent together. And this hypothesis gained strength until a general belief was that the stabbing was done by a woman, although, perhaps a male accomplice might have rendered effective assistance by holding the Doctor, who was a strong, well-built man, and, if taken fairly a good match for an assailant of no mean power. If the Doctor had been seized, half throttled, partially suffocated, and his attempted outcries prevented by the sudden onset of a strong man, then the after-task of the female accomplice had been, doubtless, an easy one. At any rate, Mrs. Cunningham was tired for the murder, and though acquitted by the courts, she left the country with the brand of Cain upon her; for though the proof could not be had, she was, in the eyes of the great mass of the public, a guilty woman.

So plausable did the theory seem, and so convinced were the prosecuting officers that they could adduce sufficient evidence to convict the suspected ones, that Eckel and Mrs. Cunningham were formally charged by the coroner's jury with the murder of Burdell. They were indicted by the grand jury, and held in close confinement until May, when Mrs. Cunningham was placed at the bar, and, after one of the most exciting trials that ever occupied the attention of an American court, she was acquitted, and the discharge of Eckel naturally followed. That the same man, for a crime against the revenue laws, is now in prison doing "the State some service," is matter of recent notoriety, and that, had Eckel been convicted of the former and more heinous crime, an innocent man would have suffered will appear in the sequel.

It was shown that Mrs Cunningham had been exceedingly anxious to have Dr. Burdell legitimize, by marrying her, a connection which had beyond doubt existed for many months without the sanction of either the church or the law. Whether the Doctor *did* marry her is a disputed question—*she* says he did, and, after his death, produced a marriage certificate purporting to prove the ceremony. There was, however, so much doubt thrown upon the validity of this document, during the trial of Mrs. Cunningham, that the courts refused to recognize her as the widow of Dr. Burdell, and the considerable property left by him was adjudged to belong to other claimants.

It was also shown that Mr. Eckel had been a participant in her favors; and in view of this fact, taken in connection with the fact that Dr. Burdell was in possession of quite a large amount of property; and that a clergyman swore positively that he had united in marriage Mrs. Cunningham and a man whose name was given to him at the time of the ceremony as Burdell, the theory of the prosecution was that Eckel was an accomplice of Mrs. Cunningham, and as Dr. Burdell would not marry her, Eckel personated the Doctor and went through the marriage ceremony with her before a strange clergyman. Then Eckle murdered Burdell, and in proper time Mrs. Cunningham, the pretended widow, claimed his property and effects, which she and Eckle were to share.

Among the devices to serve the interests of Mrs. Cunningham was the celebrated "Bogus Baby" ruse, by which sundry delays in the trial were secured under the pretended showing that she was *enceinte* by Dr. Burdell. The imposture was carried out to the extent of pretending that a child, the fruit of lawful wedlock between the dead man and the woman who was charged with his murder, had been actually born during the pendency of the suit. Had this been true, of course the mother and the child would have inherited the whole of the estate, while the "widow" in the absence of a will could have claimed only her right of dower, or "thirds." However, the notable scheme fell to the ground; and though finally Mrs. Cunningham was not convicted of the murder, the "bogus baby" imposture was detected and her marriage being declared not proven, she took no portion of the property.

In the year 1860 New York was again startled one bright morning to learn that two men had been shot dead in the public streets, and by the same person; the one as he was just leaving his place of business was deliberately and premeditately shot down by some man for private motives of revenge or spite (as no robbery was attempted), and the other one, who had headed a party of citizens in pursuit of the flying murderer, had been killed by the same desperado, that he might secure his own escape. The first victim was Mr. Walton, the stepfather of the murderer; the latter, a young man named John Mathews, a railroad conductor. The desperado who fired the fatal shots was Charles Jefferds, the story of whose tragic death at the hands of a fellow convict in Sing Sing prison a few weeks since, where he had been incarcerated for the double murder, is fresh in the minds of all our readers.

His death has made possible the disclosure of the Burdell mystery, the circumstances attending which we have recited above.

It will be remembered that after a long incarceration, no sufficient evidence appearing against him, Jefferds was discharged, that the authorities, however put a shrewd young detective upon his track, who proceeding to Long Island, insinuated himself into the confidence of Jefferds, now prosecuting the character outwardly of a hard drinker and a desperado, and that the detective who had assumed the name of Jinks, very cleverly wormed from him his secret. He evidently considered the danger past and gone, so far as he was concerned—he had no idea that it was even contemplated to interfere further with him. It will be remembered also that the detective arranged with him to visit New York, and there completed his task by delivering Jefferds again into the hands of the law. During the last afternoon of his freedom however, a few glasses of wine having loosened his tongue, he supplied the full details of a drama of which he had before given but the mere outlines, and told the man he then considered his dearest friend on earth, that it was he, *Charles Jefferds, who unassisted and alone, had, three years before, killed Dr. Burdell.* The story seemed so improbable that when first hinted at the officer had been indisposed to believe it; but as Jefferds developed the details, a long train of corroborating circumstances flashed across the mind of the hearer, and when the recital was concluded he stood convinced beyond the shadow of a doubt. Jefferds, among his other boasts of crime, was continually talking about his intimacy with women, and here it was that he told first of his intimgcy with the Burdell family, and more particularly with Mrs. Cunningham. He appears to have been possessed by that well-recognized impulse which always seems to set a boy in love with a woman older than himself. The story as the officer gleaned it from him is as follows:

Jefferds stated to the detective that on the fatal night he was visiting at the Burdell house, and was in the parlor with the young girls, and was playing the banjo for their amusement. The banjo, he said, belonged to him and not to Snodgrass as had before been stated, Snodgrass being only able to thumb on it a little. Dr. Burdell came in and met Mrs. Cunningham, with whom he had a violent quarrel, after which he proceeded at once to his room. Jefferds then went to the room of Mrs. Cunningham and hearing from her the particulars of the quarrel, he became much incensed against Burdell, and volunteered to "go up-stairs and do for the old rascal." In this proposition he was encouraged by Mrs Cunningham, and he resolved he would do it. According'y, drawing a two-edged slender dagger, which he habitually carried, and being informed by her of the exact position of the doctor's room, proceeded stealthily up stairs. The doctor was seated at his desk, looking over some papers by a single gas light. So engaged was he that he did not hear the step of his murderer, and the first intimation he had of danger was a sudden blow struck from behind, over his shoulder and aimed at his heart. The blow was instantly repeated and again reiterated as rapidly as the nervous energy of the assassin could wield the knife. With a single cry of "murder," the doomed man sprang from his chair and grappled with Jefferds; they struggled from side to side of the room, overthrowing the chairs and dragging the table out of the place, the doctor striving to seize the dirk or to hold the murderous arm, the every blow of which was cutting away his life. "At one time," said Jefferds, "the old fellow caught my arm and twisted me against the wall, and for a minute I thought he'd be to many for me; but I put my hand against the wall and saved myself from going down, and with the other I reached under and hit him in the kidneys, and that fetched him. It was our fighting about the room that made the blood fly so all about the walls. The old fellow was stronger than I gave him credit for, and we had a mighty rough tumble of it; but you see I had the knife, and I kept all the time jabbing him with that, and he bled a great deal and that weakened him I suppose. Yes, sir, I did that little job myself." Then after musing a minute, as if to recall the scene more clearly to his mind, he continued, "Yes, I did for him; but he fought like the devil. I once thought he'd got the best o' me, but the punch in the ribs fetched him." Here he sat a minute, still thinking, then continued, "Did you go into the room? Well, you remember the map that hung on the wall? Well, they could have found the marks of my hand on that map if they'd looked; once when he nearly turned me, I threw my hand back, and it struck flat against the wall or the map; that's the time I thought he'd be too many for me; but the blood weakened him I s'pose, for I soon got him under again, and that's when I hit him in the ribs and fetched him."

On this particular point Jefferds always dwelt as if the fact that Burdell had been "nearly too many for him" was most deeply impressed on his mind—then, after a minute's pause, he would add, "but then I hit him under the ribs, and that fetched him." It would seem that as the blows at first were struck while Burdell was sitting, and were rapidly repeated before he could rise up, the knife probably was stopped by the breast-bone, the collar-bone, and perhaps the bones of the neck, so that most of the cuts were superficial, merely cutting through the skin and outside tissues. It is said that one of the blows which would have proved fatal was struck from above downward, which Jefferd's description would easily account for. Even had a vital part been touched by the weapon at the beginning of the struggle, it is exceedingly unlikely that immediate death would have ensued. Jefferds himself however was convinced that it was the stab in the kidneys that, as he expressed it, "fetched him."

The murder accomplished, Jefferds left the room, and was let out of the house by one of the inmates, by whom all necessary precautions were taken afterward to cover up the tracks of the real murderer and cast suspicion in other directions.

The confession of Jefferds was given to the writer by the officer to whom it was made, and who, not five hours after it was made, took Jefferds into custody, or caused his arrest, on the charge of committing the double murder of Walton and Matthews. Aside from the story of Jefferds himself, the close intimacy existing between the Walton and Cunningham families, and the thorough similarity in their domestic relations, together with the well-known desperate character of Mrs. Cunningham, are all strongly corroborative of its truth.

Strange as the story seems, it was and is implicitly believed by those high in police authority, and that eminent officer, Inspector Leonard, who has recently passed away expressed his perfect belief in it.

And so, at last, after long years of waiting, the veil is lifted from the mysterious Burdell murder, and doubtless for a short time public interest will once more centre about the once notorious house, No. 31 Bond street.

## Arrest of Consumption.

There is no malady that causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every six in lists of mortality may be attributed to its agency. Through our own city shows a smaller average from this source, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all its dread results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further proved by post mortem examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that with proper precautions, by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility even though hereditary influences may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle, which in this case is the essence of all wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigor. In company with this, one of the best curatives and preventatives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and with the shoulders thrown back and downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be as slowly breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long and deep inspirations and the chest itself will become permanently expanded so as to give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionately milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs, it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence the necessity of making the inspiration as slow as possible. Six times a day in not too much for this exercise. Indeed the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open wagon, and slept in tents at night. After three days exposure to the open air she manifestly improved, and though frequently exposed in the evening took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored her health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable instances took place among the young men of our army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendences reject fat meat, but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious.—The dress is also a matter bearing on the health of the lungs. Woolen fabrics worn next the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important; but even where this is impossible, attention to the other requisites, so simple as to be within the power of every intelligent person, will in many cases arrest the progress of this most distressing of all maladies.

☞ An observing individual in a very healthy village, seeing the sexton at work in a hole in the ground, inquired what he was about. "Digging a grave! why I thought people did'nt die often here, do they?" "Oh no, sir; they never die but once."


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October 1st, 1867.


RIDE ON A COW CATCHER.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Press* is responsible for the following:

As the day express going west on the Michigan Central Railroad was nearing this station, Saturday afternoon, about three o'clock, the passengers waiting for the train were startled by the frequent whistling of the engine, indicating obstructions on the track. It was soon found that Mr. Sagon, of Sheridan, was driving at a furious pace to get his horses and wagon across the track before the engine reached the crossing. The engineer did his best to stop the train; but it was too late, and the cow catcher struck just between the wagon and horses, separating them instanter and consigning a place on opposite sides of the track, little or none the worse for the collision. But the strangest part of the story remains to be told. Mr. Sagon and his wife, (both about sixty-five) were caught up on the platform above the cow-catcher and just in front of the engine, where, instead of losing presence of mind and throwing themselves off, they settled themselves composedly, as though nothing had happened. The old lady put her hands in her muff, while the old man, with one hand extended as though grasping the reins and the whip raised in the other, assumed an attitude that Dan Mace might envy, and thus the old couple rode up to the station in triumph, amid the cheers of the by-standers. As soon as the train stopped a number rushed to their assistance; but they declined all aid, manifesting no concern for themselves, but considerable for the fate of the horses and wagon. The former were uninjured, while the damages of the latter were found to be very trifling.

WHY DON'T YOU LEARN A TRADE?—This question was pronounced in our hearing, a few days since, to a young man who had been for several months unsuccessfully seeking employment as a clerk or a salesman in some of our leading houses. Complaining of his ill luck, one of his friends who knew he had mechanical talent, but doubted whether he could make himself useful either as a clerk or salesman, put the interrogatory to him which we have placed as caption of this article. The reply was, that a trade was not so respectable as a mercantile occupation. Under this delusive idea, our stores are crowded with young men who have no capacity for business, and who, because of the fancied respectability of doing nothing, waste away their minority upon salaries which cannot possibly liquidate their expenditures.

Late, too late in life, they discover their error, and, before they reach the age of thirty, many of them look with envy upon the thrifty mechanic, whom in the days of their boyhood, they were accustomed to deride. The false views of respectability which prevail in the *soi disant* fashionable society of the present day, have ruined thousands of young men, and will ruin thousands more.

HOW TO RAISE QUINCES.—They can be raised as easily as apples or pears in the way we shall describe. There is no secret about it. Get the 'orange' variety. See that they are entirely free from the borer before planting. Set six or eight feet apart in rich soil. Bandage with rappings of old muslin, or any kind of cloth, so far down in the earth as possible, as the roots start from near the surface. Let the bandage run six or eight inches above the ground; then pile the soil compactly a couple of inches around the bandage, then renew this every Spring. Fine large golded quinces, rivaling the largest orange will bless your efforts annually.

Should the borer by any means steal in, ferret them out carefully with a piece of wire. Should they however, get the advantage of you, and your trees become honey-combed, set out again young trees, so that by the time the old ones are gone the young ones will be finely in bearing. We have raised these quinces in perfection, but it is caring for the fruit they were removed when about to die from the operations of the worms.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO RETAIN A GOOD FACE.—A correspondent has some ideas on the importance of mental activity in retaining a good face: "We were speaking of handsome men the other evening, and I was wondering why M. had so lost the beauty for which five years ago he was so famous." "Oh, it's because he never did anything," said B.; "he never worked, thought or suffered. *You must have the mind chiselling away at the features*, if you want handsome middle aged men." Since hearing that remark I have been on the watch to see if it is generally true—and it is. A handsome man who does nothing but eat and drink, grows flabby, and the fine lines of his features are lost; but the hard thinker has an able sculptor at work, keeping his fine lines in repair, and constantly going over his face to improve the original design.

☞ An Irishman was going along a road when an angry bull rushed down upon him, and with his horns tossed him over the fence. The Irishman recovering from his fall, upon looking up saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, whereupon Pat smiling at him said, "If it was not for your bowing and scraping and your humble apologies, you brute, faix I should think you had thrown me over this fence on purpose."

☞ "There, John, that's twice you've come home and forgot me that bark." "La, mother, it was so greasy that it slipped out of my mind."

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1869.

## Will Murder Out?

There are many persons who believe in the adage "Murder will out," to be strictly true. There is a superstitious belief that murder cannot be concealed and that murders committed by secret murderers will not sooner or later be found out and brought to justice.

That murder is the most difficult of all crimes to conceal is undoubtedly true. The blood of the victim and the accusing conscience of the assassin are both grievous to the way of an effectual cover of the crime, and through one or the other, detection has occurred in thousands of instances. But beyond the difficulty of effectually concealing there is nothing peculiar about this crime, making it more liable to exposure than any other violation of the decalogue.

That murder will not always out is abundantly proved by the fact that hundreds of murders have been committed in our country of which no trace or suspicion has ever been discovered. In the city of New York alone for thirteen years beginning with the year 1856 there have been ninety two instances of the willful and malicious murder of adult by persons as yet unknown, and sixty one cases of infanticide in which the perpetrators have escaped discovery. In each of these cases every possible effort was made to ferret out the guilty parties, and the cases are still upon the police books as unfinished business.

One of the most remarkable cases of murder, where the murderer cannot be found, is that of Charles M. Rogers, in the city of New York, which a deep interest has been manifested in every part of the country. Mr. Rogers was an elderly gentleman living quietly and peacably with all men as a man should who is "Well to do." About seven o'clock in the morning of the last day of 1868 he stepped out upon the sidewalk in front of his house. Just at that time two persons were passing in the street. One of them pulled off his overcoat and handed it to the other, who with it crossed the street, calling out, as he ran, "Here's your coat, I don't do it." Without regarding the remonstrance, Jim immediately snatched Mr. Rogers' watch and took from him his pocket book, all at the same instant; depositing them in the pocket of his blue flannel coat. With these he would have made off, but as Mr. Rogers called him by his proper name, he turned back and stabbed Mr. Rogers into from his assailant one half of the coat he had on, but the assassin plunged a huge knife into the abdomen of Mr. Rogers, inflicting a death wound. The assassin and his accomplice fled. Mr. Rogers was found a moment after on his own threshold in a dying condition. He was able to give the particulars of the tragedy, and lived two days in a semi-conscious state. He described his assailant as a small man, and the overcoat he pulled off as a drab colored coat. The murderer left on the sidewalk his hat and the sheath of his knife. In the pocket of the hat of the coat was found the name of the tailor and pocket book, and besides an envelope subscribed "Jonas Logan, N. Y. city—this will be handed to yo. ean." Though it was light, and in a public street, the murder was without witness. The police, taking up the clue given them by Mr. Rogers, the coat and hat, and the envelope, began a vigorous search. Many arrests have been made and the investigation has been thorough. The Mayor has issued proclamations offering large rewards for going so far as to offer a large reward to the accomplice of the murderer and protection from unpleasant consequences to himself if he would come forward and give information of the perpetrator of the deed. But as yet all efforts have been without avail. The police are baffled at every turn, and the mystery is deeper than ever. It seems probable that this murder, atrocious as it was, must be added to the long list of those that go to prove that murder will not always out.

Johnson's veto of the Copper Tariff bill, which may be called Johnson's last, was promptly killed by the passage of the bill by the requisite two-thirds vote in each house. The bill is therefore a law notwithstanding the efforts of Johnson to the contrary.

## The Governor on Trail

Governor Geary has vetoed the bill of the Philadelphia City Passenger Railway Company, which passed both houses of the Legislature. The bill takes the building of roadways which they have no control. The Governor undoubtedly intends to be right and thinks he is, but we think he is entirely wrong. The building of railroads is always an important matter to the localities through which they pass, and in almost every instance it would be better for the towns and counties to tax themselves heavily rather than loose the road. The value added by the road will amply repay the money raised by the municipal government in almost every instance, so that it is comparatively unimportant whether the stock held by the town or county is ever of value or not.

Intelligent men very generally take this view of the case. There is in every town a rabble that clamor against measures of public benefit. But they are always powerless to oppose, for the fact that hundreds of murders have been committed in our country of which no trace or suspicion has ever been discovered. In the city of New York alone for thirteen years beginning with the year 1856 there have been ninety two instances of the willful and malicious murder of adults by persons as yet unknown, and sixty one cases of infanticide in which the perpetrators have eluded discovery.

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The treaty for a ship canal across the Isthmus, negotiated by Mr. Cushing, seems to be regarded as one of some importance. A company, of which Peter Cooper of New York is president, are making great efforts to get a bill through Congress giving them the job, and the talk is that if they get the job, they will at once put up a force of a thousand men. Other companies are competing with them, however, and it is not yet possible to know into whose hands it will ultimately fall.

## General Grant.

HIS OPINION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—General Grant receives visitors daily from 10 to 12 o'clock in a plain three story brick building, with a high pitched piazza, located on the corner of 17th and Pennsylvania and M sts. In company with a couple of ladies and two or three gentlemen of distinguished rank, I ascended, shortly after an hour or so with him this morning. He received the party very cordially, but with no unnecessary display, and at once dropped into conversation upon the current topics of the day. The conversation turning upon the tendency to extravagance in the Government he declared, with the utmost emphasis the conviction that Congress should look by all means in its power, to stop the leaks which are from time to time discovered—commencing with the complete abolition of the franking privilege, which he regarded as an utter abomination. Why not he required do away entirely with the privilege and require members of Congress to pay their own postage, allowing them therefor in the settlement of their accounts? This is the title, he added, as to the Generals of the Army, which they have to pay for all cases. "Members of Congress have frequently proposed to give me the franking privilege, and I have always replied, that Quartermaster allows me for my actual expenses of postage, and I don't want the Government to do any more than this." To a suggestion that Congress has a peculiar propriety in permitting members of Congress to transmit to their constituents documents of public interest, Mr. Lincoln Grant replied that "Governing to his observation the expense of postage in Congress receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feel flattered by their receipt, and in his judgement the people would be quite willing to forego their share in the franking privilege for the privilege for the sake of getting rid of the abuse to which it has given rise. It tends to the common carelessness, extravagancy, and should be torn up by the roots.

In reference to another leaf in the extravagance of Congress in the printing of documents—General Grant expressed himself with equal emphasis. One of the vices expressing a wish that the subsiditing of the *Congressional Globe* should be repealed, and a law passed requiring every member—to—pay—for—the—publication of his speeches, the General said that this, while desirable, would state only a small part of the evil. Tens of thousands are printed every year which are of no conceivable interest to any one, and have no value on the side of a very limited sphere. Why should money be wasted in printing what no one has or wants to read? Why not let the people in for a moment? The whole thing is wrong and ought to be stopped.

There can be no doubt at all that General Grant desires the repeal of the Tenure of Office law. He feels that so long as it remains upon the statute-book he will be in constant danger of being forced into retaining in his cabinet men of the Government service of corrupt and dishonest character who, having got into power by appointment of Mr. Johnson or the complacency of the Senate, are now able to command influential supporters in the latter body. It is a well known fact that even the clerks of the Departments have been able by merit and efficiency, to rally to their support Congress—into the support of their scheme for an advance of their pay, and if this could be done by pressure of influence and influence what might not be done by the combined forces of the Departments, affairs, &c., towards preventing the removal of corrupt men and the appointment of honest officials in their stead? Gen. Grant said that, so far as he knew, every clerk in the Government service—and there are many which is engaged in deducting delegation, wanted the law to stand as it is. Referring to the objection made by some that to repeal the law now would amount to a confession that it was passed only to embarrass Mr. Johnson, Gen. Grant remarked that this was undoubtedly the chief motive which had in view—the preservation of the purity of the public service against the inroads of rascality—and inconsistency and he could nothing in that fact of which any man need to be ashamed.—*Newark Courier.*

On the 4th of March next, when Gen. Grant comes to be the commander of the army, or sooner if he should resign before that time, the command will devolve upon Lieut. General W. T. Sherman, the senior in rank, and all of Gen. Grant's staff officers will formally tender their resignations. If Sherman should—as—recognize—some of them, General Hawkins will still remain a Brigadier General. It is believed that he will be nominated to some good civil position. General Badeau will fall back on his commission as First Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry. General Porter will fall back to Major of the Ordnance Department. Gen. Comstock will be Major of the Engineers. Colonel Fox, Babcock will be also a Major in the Engineer Corps; Col. Parker will be a First Lieutenant of the Second Cavalry; Colonel Dent will become Major of the Fourteenth Infantry, but will, it is said, go with the President to the Interior Department. Colonel Lee will continue as Major in the Adjutant General's Department, if he is not retained by Gen. Sherman, which is more than probable.

## News of the Week.

SATURDAY.

[illegible]

MONDAY.

In the Senate on Saturday, the credentials of Senator elect Casserly, of California, were presented. The usual resolution was adopted. The bill to repeal the Tenure of Office act was discussed. The total repeal of the act was advocated by Sumner, Doolittle, Howe, Morrison and Robertson, while its modification only was urged by Senators Conkling, Howe and others.

In the House, the report of the Election Committee on the contested seat from New Mexico to Dr. Chaves, was adopted. A resolution passed, postponing the time of adjournment to the 4th of March, from noon to three o'clock on the 4th of March. The Senate amendments were agreed to, so modified as to prevent the abolishment of the franchise, "or right to hold or publish the laws of the United States, or previous condition of servitude." It goes back to the Senate for concurrence.

TUESDAY.

The Senate, immediately after meeting yesterday, took a recess until evening, to allow of a caucus of the Republican Senators, in relation to the Tenure of Office bill. On re-assembling at 7 P. M., the bill abolishing the office of Superintendent of Exports was passed. The supplementary bill, which provides for the redemption of the currency, was considered, the House amendments rejected, and a conference asked. The Senate amendments as passed by the House, was considered, and concurred in.

In the House, various bills were introduced and referred. Mr. Williams introduced a bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Dorado and Pacific Railroad through the Indian Territory. The bill was passed by a vote of 122 to 40. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill for the relief of Pacific Telegraph credit, but the House instead of dissenting it went into Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and the Senate bill with various amendments, mostly reducing the Naval Appropriation bill was considered.

A caucus of Republican Senators, in relation to the Tenure of Office bill, was held yesterday. After its session of several hours, it was decided by 27 votes against 10, that the question still after the 4th of March.—Several Senators present who were opposed to the repeal, yet concurred in the action, saying they would not be bound by the caucus.

WEDNESDAY.

In the Senate yesterday, the Suffrage amendment was taken up and Mr. Sherman moved to disagree and ask Committee of conference with the House. Mr. Davis moved to postpone the matter indefinitely, and consider the bill repealing the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Davis' motion was lost by a vote of 19 yeas to 44 nays. Mr. Stewart's motion to disagree was lost by a vote of 22 to 23, and a committee of conference was appointed. The Indian appropriation bill, including deficiencies in appropriations for Indian treaties was passed. Mr. Trumbull's bill to provide for judicial opinions was also passed. It provides for nine inch pendent Circuit Judges to do the business of the circuits now done by the Supreme Judges, at an annual salary of $5000 each. The bill for the relief of Pacific Telegraph and Fourteenth articles was discussed. The Pacific Telegraph bill was passed. The bill reorganizing the Supreme Court was considered. Various bills were passed relating to the Indian Territory, and one was sent to the section of a bridge across the Delaware at Philadelphia.

In the House the Election Committee reported that J. H. Casement was not entitled to a seat as delegate from Washington Territory. The President's message, vetoing the Copper Tariff bill was read and the bill passed over the veto—yeas 115, nays 56. The Ways and Means committee made a report, accompanied by several bills and resolutions. One of the bills, withdrawing naturalization jurisdiction from the Supreme and Circuit Courts and Court of Oyer and Terminer in New York City and counties was passed. A minority report was then presented, signed by Rogers, Ransom and Kerr. A conference was ordered on the Suffrage Amendment and Naval Appropriations. The bill "to strengthen the public credit and legalize gold contracts" was considered. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered, and the Senate bill was passed with amendment adopted striking out the appropriation for the salary of the Special Revenue Commissioner.

THURSDAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Judiciary Committee reported the Georgia bill and the bill to abolish passage. The vote to pass the Georgia bill was lost, and the bill was passed over it by a vote of 37 to 12.—Messrs. Fessenden, Ferry, Alimes, Trumbull, Sumner and Van Winkle were among those voting no. The bill to provide a provisional government for Mississippi was reported. The bill was postponed and not considered. The bill repealing the law requiring the General of the Army to remain in Washington, and that all orders to the army be issued through him, was passed; also the joint resolution dropping from the army roll certain officers absent three years without leave.

In the House, the bill "to strengthen the public credit" was passed, as reported by the Ways and Means Committee, by a vote of 117 to 62. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered.

## Congress.

SATURDAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, and requiring orders of the President and secretary of War to be issued through him. Pending legislation to prize money for Admiral Farragut's fleet and the men of the Kearsarge was taken up and Senator Anthony moved to amend the bill so as to make it a joint resolution. The amendment was passed, an amendment transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department was being been rejected. The Tenure of Office bill was taken up but the Senate adjourned without disposing upon it.

In the House the Army Appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Schenck moved *amendment in relation to the reduction of the Navy* was lost by a vote of 47 to 67. Pending the amendment the Senate bill was passed, and the Post-office Appropriation bill was considered.

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TUESDAY.

The President sent a veto of the Copper Tariff bill to the House of Representatives yesterday. The message was read by Speaker Colfax. The question was whether it before the House this morning.

The resolution offering President Johnson the hospitalities of Baltimore on his retirement from Washington, were presented by Mayor Banks, and passed unanimously and unanimously yesterday. Mr. Johnson accepted the invitation and said he would designate the day at a future time.

James Rogers was murdered, in Richmond, Va., on Sunday night by a man named Willis, whom he had arrested for his premises a few hours before.

A young man named Bell, was shot dead by a young man, named Tyler at Smithville, Mass., on Sunday. He was killed in resisting an arrest for assault.

Mr. Ralph, Treasurer of the James River Mills Newburyport, Mass., is charged with embezzling $30,000. His employers have accepted his resignation, to take effect when sworn in progress is finished, after which an investigation will take place.

At Harrisburg yesterday George Church and Marshal Quay each had an hand blown off by the premature discharge of a cannon while firing a salute.

The Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago was burned on Sunday evening. The loss is about $18,000.

WEDNESDAY.

Henry E. Chambers in aged 19 hanged himself at Keokuk, Ohio yesterday. His father committed suicide several years ago.

Two men was killed and four were badly injured by the explosion of a steam boiler at Evansville Indiana, yesterday.

The steamboat Peoria City was sunk by a snag in the Mississippi on Sunday night. No lives were lost.

The Atlantic School House near Carlisle was blown down yesterday. Only the teacher, and two children were in it at the time, and they were not seriously injured.

The Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia suspended yesterday in consequence of a defalcation by one of its officers.

The Banking house of William B. Drown & Co., at Toronto suspended yesterday.

The worst snow storm of the season has just been experienced in Canada. The snow is reported to be four feet deep on a level between Windsor and Quebec. A snow storm has also prevailed in New England and southern New States. At Buffalo the traffic was delayed by it for several hours.

Gold closed yesterday at 132½. The stock market was steady and there was no material difference in quotations. Cotton was quoted at 29 to 30


THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.—It is reported that about one hundred miles of the French cable have already been made and more than six hundred are on board the Great Eastern. It is stated that the rope is being manufactured at the rate of two hundred miles a week. The entire length will be finished during the first week in June. Three fine new wrought-iron steamships have been built on board the Great Eastern; in the same positions as those used for the last cable, but much larger. The fore tank is fifty-one feet six inches wide by twenty feet six inches deep—the main tank is seventy-five feet six inches wide by twenty feet six inches fifty-two feet wide by twenty feet six inches deep. All three tanks, besides being bolted to the ship's side, are secured in every direction with the most powerful timber struts.


The Major Generals of the Army of the Tennessee, Cumberland, Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, have written to Gen. Grant, in favor of the constitutionality of the law prohibiting the Generals of the Army from being elected to any civil office. Secretary Seward says that at least one-half of Admiral Hoff's squadron is now in Cuban waters, and that Admiral has been fully instructed to be vigilant in protecting American interests there.

The Georgia House of Representatives, on Thursday adopted a minority report of the Finance Committee, censuring Governor Bullock for expending $50,000 belonging to the State, without authority of law.

A bill was introduced yesterday in the New York Legislature, incorporating a company to build a ship canal around Niagara Falls, with a capital of $5,000,000.

The Governor of Wisconsin, has vetoed a bill passed by the Legislature of that State, empowering women to convey real estate.

The Nevada Legislature has passed an amendment to the State Constitution, providing for biennial Legislative sessions of 60 days each; also a resolution asking Congress to yield Nevada the territory south of Snake river.

Trouble is apprehended in New Orleans between the Cuban refugees and Spanish residents, and the Spanish Consul has asked the Governor to issue a proclamation; but no action has been offered to the Chief of Police.

The Legislature of British Columbia, by a vote of 15 to 5, has decided against confederation.

A San Francisco despatch speaks of an increasing mining excitement, and says 34 complete payment of public accounts, and the Governor Grant replied that "Governing to his observation the expense of postage in Congress receive the documents care little or nothing for them, though some probably feel flattered by their receipt, and in his judgement the people would be quite willing to forego their share in the franking privilege for the privilege for the sake of getting rid of the abuse to which it has given rise. It tends to the common carelessness, extravagancy, and should be torn up by the roots.

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We publish on the first page of the Republican this week, an article concerning the famous Hardell murder in New York city in 1857, which will be distinctly remembered by most of our readers. The article would be entitled to more credit had it first appeared in some other paper than the New York *World*, which deals in sensational matters very largely, and cares more to create a sensation than to narrate facts. The story as given has been much commented upon, some regarding it as very probable, others as unworthy of credence. We agree with the latter, and do not believe Jofferis murdered Dr. Hardell. At the time of that murder, he could not have been more than twelve or fifteen years old, which is conclusive as to the truth of so much of the story. We publish the article, however, that all may read and judge for themselves.

Mr. Fullingbuzen has been persevering in his efforts to call the attention of the Senate to the proposed changes in the naturalization law, required by the monstrous frauds of last fall, but that body does not seem disposed to act in the matter. It is not to the credit of Congress that after the frauds of last fall, nothing has been done to prevent the repetition of similar frauds in the future. It was one of the most important subjects for Congressional action that has been before the present session.

It is a matter of rejoicing that Johnson has but four and a half days left in which to further disgrace himself and trouble the country. Time begins the reign of peace and decency.

Hon. Wm. Moore has our thanks for the complete volumes of the Congressional Globe for the whole of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.


Notice to the Ladies.

Mrs. Dr. Wilson's Celebrated Female Pills are warranted to relieve the most obstinate case in from one to three days. They are perfectly safe and may be taken by the most delicate female. Price $1 per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Address Mrs. Dr. Wilson, Box 1, Hudson, Mich.

Wanted Everywhere.

Agents wanted everywhere to sell the Wonderful Lightning Shoe Pegs. Sample by mail 25 cents. Address Lightning Shoe Pegs, Hudson, Mich.

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## Legal Notices.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas, will be sold at public vendue on

**Wednesday, March 10, 1869,**

at 10 o'clock in the afternoon at the house of Jaghet Tomasini, inn keeper, at Leechville, Lafayette township, the following described tracts or pieces of land, viz:

1. Beginning at the foot of what was Baker's dam, thence by land of Jacob Baker, about northwest end of the dam, and extending (4) north 3 degrees west 30 perches to a stone; (2) north 22½ degrees east 8 chains and 65 links to a stone; (3) north 45 degrees east 6 chains (4) north 61° east in Sutton's old line 26 chains and 50 links to a stone; thence by land of Jacob Baker 28° east 20 chains by a line of marked trees to a stone; thence by land of Jacob Baker (1) south 61° west 7 chains to a stone; (2) south 45° west 5 chains (3) south 22½ degrees west 8 chains and 65 links; (4) south 3 degrees east 30 perches to a stone; thence by land of Jacob Baker 28° west 20 chains and 50 links to a small white oak the place of beginning, containing 8 acres and 1 perch, more or less.

2. Beginning at the property of Joseph and Jonathan Sutton, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Dougherty, to be sold by

S. H. CAVLEER, Sheriff.

Dated Dec. 2, 1868. 2t-33

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Letters Testamentary, Executors of Catharine M. Davis, dec'd, by the Register of Surrogate of the county of Atlantic, hereby given notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate are to exhibit the same, without delay, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those who are indebted under such so affirmation, within nine months of this date, or be barred by their action therefor against the executors.

WILLIAM C. HIREY, Executor.

Dated Jan. 1, 1869. 3t-33

### ADJOURNED SHERIFFS SALE.

The property seized as the property of Richard D. Jones, taken in execution at the suit of Elijah G. Cattell, compt., stands adjourned until the 10th, instead of the 3rd inst. Louis Spielman's Hotel, Egg Harbor City, at 2 o'clock P. M.

S. H. CAVLEER, Sheriff.

Dated Feb. 10, 1869. 2t-33

### Executors and Administrators Notice of Settlement.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts will be audited and filed of the Orphans Court, of the County of Atlantic, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of April next, viz:

Richard Stockton, executor of Ralph Spelman, deceased.

Jacob C. Demaree and Ezra B. Price, executors of Jacob Demaree, deceased.

Frederick Hahn, executor of Babette Friesy, deceased.

Frederick Hahn and Frederick Hanke, executors of John Hahn, deceased.

Jacob Hoffman and William Farrell, executors of Wadsy Vannoun, deceased.

Henry Ingersoll, administrator of Abel Ingersoll, deceased.

Hannah Leeds, administratrix of John Leeds, deceased.

Joseph Logue, administratrix of Hugh Logue, deceased.

Mary F. Eward, administratrix of Samuel A. Eward, deceased.

Prasenna Lake and William Lake, executors of Jacob Lake, deceased.

Nathaniel Champion, executor of John Hopkins, deceased.

David Mecklent, executor of Jonathan Wentzel, deceased.

Thomas W. Clement and Chalfley Clement, executors of John A. Clement, deceased.

By order of

S. R. DEVINNEY, Surrogate.

Dated Feb. 8th, 1869. 3t-36


STONE PUMPS. Pure water, no freezing. And wondered, the best where ever introduced.

For sale by,

WM. A. ELVINS,

Hammonton, N. J.

3t37

WANTED—AGENTS—in every town for Dobbins & Co's

GREAT ONE DOLLAR STORE.

Describing over $10 per hundred. Customers supplied direct from the manufacturers, and all goods warranted. Circulars sent free.


# The Republican.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1869.

## Local and Otherwise.

Edward Jeffery, Esq., of Trenton, will deliver the address at the anniversary of the Philadelphia Division Sons of Temperance, at the Union Church, on the 4th inst. Tickets, 25 cents, including supper.

Hon. Joseph H. Jackson, of Philadelphia, is a guest at the Mansion House.

Hon. Wm. Moore, of Mt. Holly, has our thanks for the complete volumes of the Congressional Globe for the whole of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Hon. Wm. Moore, of Mt. Holly, has our thanks for the complete volumes of the Congressional Globe for the whole of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.

Hon. Wm. Moore, of Mt. Holly, has our thanks for the complete volumes of the Congressional Globe for the whole of the second session of the Fortieth Congress.


## Advertisements.

### House and Lot For Sale.

Situated 11 miles below Absecon, on the main road leading from Absecon to Somers' Point, adjoining Stephen Leeds.

For further information apply on the premises or to the undersigned, at Atlantic City.

Feb. 24, 1869. 3t-33

WE HAVE NO

TRAVELING AGENTS.

Farmers and Dealers who and their order direct to us can avail themselves of the

LOWEST PRICES!

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

Manufacturers of

IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

AND THE

AMMONIATED FERTILIZER.

PERUVIAN GUANO.

We sell only No. 1—received direct from the government.

FISH GUANO.

A splendid Manure, packed in barrels.

We also offer for sale Pure Land Plaster, Hydrated Crescent Lime, full measure of Oils and Candles. A DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.

ALLEN & NEEDLES,

42 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED IN 1848.

30-42

"Folding Bedsteads."

Orders received for the above celebrated or Tuckers' Patent, Iron-Frame, Folding Bedstead, at Five Dollars and Freight, cash, and for the first time offered to the trade through the Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Depot, Philadelphia, of 31 in all sizes, the best and most substantial of another Patent, $2.25

Tuckers' was the one adopted by the U. S. Government, and purchased in quantity 1870, which for convenience and comfort of the sick room of all families, is unequaled.

Fruit Farm, Hammonton, N. J.

MM. TUCKER.

Feb. 17, 1869. 2t-33

THE AMERICAN

BAKING FLUID.

THE AMERICAN BAKING FLUID is prepared up on true chemical principles and contains no injurious substances.

H. S. ROBLEY & CO.

JOS. H. SOUTH, Jr. D.

It may be handled with as much safety and be as free from danger as a bottle of ink in a wooden clock at stone cents.

WHY ALL SHOULD USE IT.

1st. Bread made with it is more healthful than any other. It is a pure gluten yeast and therefore it may be used by dyspeptics even whole cakes.

2d. It is the most economical manner of making bread. It takes less of flour by one-third instead of three sponges, it takes but two, and it cuts but one pint of yeast.

3d. *Patent applied for.*

Farmers will find it to be given to all communications addressed to the Inventor and Manufacturer, THOS. W. WILLIAMS,

Hammonton, N. J

WHOOPING COUGH

Cured by DULEVAUX'S

CELEBRATED REMEDY.

For Price FIFTY Cents.

Prepared at Sixth and Wood sts., Philad'a.

Ask your druggist for it. 6m29-ly

Durable, Beautiful, Water-Proof,

Elastic and Economical.

Averill's Chemical Paint.

This Paint is unsurpassed for *Durability* and *Elasticity*; dries with a hard, rich, glossy surface, covers more surface with the same body than any other paint.

Ready for Use—Any Color—IMMEDIATE APPLICATION, requiring no *Oil, Thinner or Drier*

Over 100 DIFFERENT SHADES.

It is Sold by the Gallon only.

HORTON BRO'S, Agents.

Hammonton, N. J.

24-34

WINE AND ORNAMENTAL

TOYS at the PRINTING,

REPUBLICAN OFFICE,

Hammonton, N. J.

BARTLETT

AND GUINEA

PEAR TREES.

J. Hutterton's stock, comprising all the leading and most valuable varieties, and many valuable recently introduced new varieties, is very large, on which he can be safely recommended to his customers. Also a great STANDARD, one or two years old, at

$15. per Hundred.

APPLE TREES.

Owing to the great demand for the famous annual bearing kinds—his own introductions—the stock on hand is light; consequently we can supply only limited quantities, at $30 and $40 per each.

PEACH, on Plum stock, each, 10c; $1 100, $35.

NECTARINE, " " " 10c; $1 100, $35.

APRICOT, " " " 10c; $1 100, $35.

CHERRY, on Mahaleb, each, 20c; $1 100, $35.

QUINCE, on quince (grafted), each, 20c.

PEAR, on Quince (grafted), each, 20c.

FILBERT NUTS, in great variety, each, 20c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, large trees, each, 50c.

(weeping), each, 50c.

ROSES, Bushes, each, 20c; $1 100, $15.

(Dwarf), each, 20c.

MULBERRY, Bushes, each, 20c.

CHAIN, in extensive variety, each, 20c.

CURRANTS, in the best kinds, each, 20c.

Low, large, limited sets.

—warranted true to name.

Catalogues free. Trees, 20c; $1 100, $15.

RASPBERRIES, one large trained, 10 cts. $1.50

J. Hutterton's collection of recent fruits.

EVERGREENS,

composed of *Junipers, Arbor Vitae, Spruces, Firs, Cedars, Hemlocks and Arbutuses, Pines, Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Roses, Plants, Bulbs, Seeds, &c.* Large trees, of great variety, and at prices not surpassed, if equalled, by any thing in the country.

Trees packed free of charge.

HEDGING PLANTS

in varied and extensive

Osagean Orange Yew, best of all, 1 to 3 yrs. old, 10 to 18 in. $1 100, $12.

Norway Spruce, Scotch Pine, Arborvitae, Hemlocks, (strong plants), $1 100, $3 to $6.

Pine Cuttings, very fine and orna-mental, $1 100, $6.

Norway Spruce, transplanted, $1 100, $3 to $6.

Hammonton, Dec. 1, 1868. 6m33 tf

Total Advertisements.

TAILORING!

BY

H. A. TREMPER,

AT THE

NEW BRICK STORE.

Satisfaction guaranteed. An assortment of SUCH TRIMMINGS kept constantly on hand.

PEACH TREES.

20,000 FIRST CLASS,

at $5. per 100; $75. per 1000.

Will pay $2. per 1000 for WILSON'S EARLY STRAWBERRY PLANTS in exchange.

Also, Other varieties of Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c.

Catalogue and price-list FREE. *Send for one.*

H. P. CROWELL,

Hammonton, N. J.

11-tf

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh

TREATED with the utmost success by Dr. J. ISAACS, D. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear (his specialty) in the Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 15 years experience. (University of Leyden, Holland) No. 803 Arch St., Philadelphia. Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M. Patients can be treated at their homes by mail or express. In his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients to the Doctor's office, free of charge. Artificial EYES inserted without pain. Catarrh, Deafness and Blindness are the results of neglect. Pamphlets, containing testimonials of the Doctor's success in his specialty, sent free. Office, 803 Arch St., Philadelphia.

TO RENT.

The West Jersey Hotel,

AT CAMDEN, N. J.

A first class house, five stories high, and has over 200 rooms; is pleasantly situated with a fine view of the river Delaware and Philadelphia city and suburbs; commands a large and fashionable trade, and the depot of four railroad lines.

The West Jersey Hotel offers to responsible proposals for renting their stables, which are extensive and well arranged, and have been rented at the ferry, and very suitable for hackmen and others who wish to carry on a business in connection to the city of Philadelphia, and which they are doubtless aware, that eight stables, eight stalls each, and with ample room in addition for

For further information or an examination of the premises apply to

JOHN P. STARR,

At his office, nearly opposite the West Jersey Hotel.

Jan. 20, 1869. 1tf-4

C. J. PAY,

DEALER IN

Drugs and Medicines,

N. E. Corner Second and Liberal Ave's

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Patents of all colors ground in oil. Zinc and White Lead, Linseed and Boiled Oil, Turpentine, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil, Coal Oil, Resilient Varnish and Machine Oil, Lard Oil, Sperm Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Benzine, &c., &c. Also, Spirits Camphor, Ether, Tincture Opium, and all such articles as are usually kept in a country drug store.

Brandreth's Pills.

The celebrated Vegetable Aperient is in Africa's Porous Plaster, and Hunyadi Janos Hungarian Mineral Water. N. E. Cor. Delivery and R. R. Avenue.

C. J. PAY.

5t-26tf.

The Old Staten Island

Fancy Dying Establishment,

(Notice the Number)

87 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA

(Notice the Name.)

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.

We have no connection with any other office in this city.

LADIES' silks—Merinos and Delaines Dresses, Shawls, &c., dyed or cleaned in a superior manner. Gentlemen's Clothing cleaned or dyed without ripping.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & C

## Real Estate.

# HAMMONTON!

A

**Rare Opportunity to Secure**

## A HOME

## To All Wanting Farms.

In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit.

### The Title Perfect.

Warrantee deeds, clear of all incumbrance, given when all the purchase money is paid.

## The Soil

is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a marly substance mixed all through it in a very comminuted form and in the exact condition to support plants. With proper farming it is very productive and profitable, easily worked, warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks.

**The Best Fruit Soil for the Union.**

Pears, Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes, of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the markets.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine.

From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine fruit culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer Vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

## The Market

is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and a half miles from the Railroad.

## The Climate

is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tens of thousands flock for health. No Miasma, Chills and Fevers in this section.

## The Water

Is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are very cheaply made, as there is no rock to go through. We have the *best stores* in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York.—Good schools with competent teachers.—Clergymen of all denominations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Universalists, have their services regularly. *Mills* convenient.

*Reliable practical nurserymen who furnish all kinds of trees, plants, and vines at the lowest prices.*

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing; it is composed of the best classes from New England, the Middle, and Western States,—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; also reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place.

*The lands have been examined by some of the best agriculturists and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. Solon Robinson, the agricultural editor of the* NEW YORK TRIBUNE; *Dr. P. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John G. Bergen, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and recommend this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.*

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value.—Inquire for R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information write or address,

**R. J. BYRNES,**

**Hammonton, N. J.**

☞ *All letter answered.*

Several very desirable improved fruit farms for sale. 26tf

## SALE FOR TAXES

**For the Year 1868.**

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by the Township Committee of Hamilton Twp. to make the Taxes laid on the following described lands and tenements not the lawful proprietors, who shall neglect to pay their tax in the township of Hamilton, county of Atlantic, the subscriber, one of the Collectors of said county, will on

**Thursday March 18th, 1869,**

at the house of SODY WILSON, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 5 o'clock P M, sell the Timber, Wood, Herbage and other vendable property found on the premises taxed to the undersamed persons to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names for the year 1868.

The cost in each and every case is 56 cents.

| NAMES. | TAX |
|---|---|
| Abbott, Thomas | 27 00 |
| Adams, Jesse | 8 50 |
| Adams, Lewis | 13 50 |
| Adams, Charles | 1 00 |
| Adams, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Anis, Jonathan | 5 25 |
| Allen, Ruthana | 6 00 |
| Altenhain, Charles | 2 25 |
| Altenrieth, Charles | 2 25 |
| Adams, Elizabeth M | 68 |
| Achuff, Charles | 25 |
| Atkinson, M | 25 |
| Allen, Elwood | 25 |
| Anderson, Andrew | 25 |
| Antill, James | 25 |
| Allen, Clayton | 1 35 |
| Ackbaker, Charles | 50 |
| Aspinwall, Alice | 25 |
| Abell, Pitt | 25 |
| Albrecht, John | 25 |
| Little Egg Harbor Association | 9 00 |
| Berd, Wm Estab | 9 75 |
| Bolz, Bonefacius | 50 |
| Brown Peter | 9 25 |
| Brownbeck, Wm C | 37 50 |
| Butterhoff, John | 13 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 40 |
| Bandel, Sebasten | 1 25 |
| Binder, Fred | 25 |
| Batel, A H | 25 |
| Blumel, Librecht | 25 |
| Brooks, Job | 1 00 |
| Brauer, Fring | 25 |
| Braunstein, Fred | 25 |
| Batsto Tract, | 450 00 |
| Bodenschatz, H | 25 |
| Bernhardt, Albrecht | 25 |
| Beck, Frang | 25 |
| Roman, John Estab | 27 50 |
| Extra for School, | 3 00 |
| Brenningheus, R | 25 |
| Barkley, Erastus | 35 00 |
| Bonzath, Austen | 2 25 |
| Bauer, George | 25 |
| Berk, Freder | 50 |
| Blaske, E | 1 25 |
| Braunsam, Charles | 50 |
| Bauerfield, J | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Bang, Sophia | 25 |
| Behr, Henry | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Berndt, Francisca | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Ballenger, Johanna | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Brauo, Martin | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Belte, W H | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Brown, Wm | 2 25 |
| Burkhardt, M | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Bonnhr, T H | 2 50 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Breteng, Robert M D | 25 |
| Benyard, E B | 25 |
| Bacon, James | 25 |
| Bennet, Mary | 25 |
| Bennish, Esther | 25 |
| Burk, James | 25 |
| Bachelor, Wm | 50 |
| Beamer, David C | 25 |
| Buckwalter, Reuben | 25 |
| Beck, George | 50 |
| Bradshaw, Jno | 50 |
| Beck, Julia A | 25 |
| Butterworth, Jno | 25 |
| Bentz, Jacob | 25 |
| Backer, Charles | 1 25 |
| Briggarmno, John | 50 |
| Bennet, Thomas | 25 |
| Brown, C A | 75 |
| Benson, John | 25 |
| Beddy, Hanna | 25 |
| Bersh, John | 50 |
| Burbe, Andrew | 75 |
| Barshaw, Wm | 25 |
| Bender, F A | 25 |
| Bowers, Hester | 25 |
| Bassett, John | 25 |
| Bedding, M | 25 |
| Braggens, George | 25 |
| Benz, David | 25 |
| Bezanbine, John M | 25 |
| Buttler, John | 25 |
| Bolton, Samuel | 25 |
| Black, James | 50 |
| Clawson & Smith | 75 |
| Cohnheim, Eliza Mrs | 25 |
| Crowley, F | |
| Crowley, Catharina | 2 00 |
| Cook, Joseph | 2 40 |
| Copp, Dr | 6 25 |
| Conara, Canora | 6 00 |
| Cochen, James | 3 00 |
| Clark, John | 1 50 |
| Collins, James | 3 00 |
| Charles, August | 3 00 |
| Coggins, John | 30 |
| Clark, Charles | 25 |
| Crosby, M B | 25 |
| Cuningham, Robert | 25 |
| Cole, Jos M | 50 |
| Cooper, Abner | 25 |
| Clark, Elizabeth | 25 |
| Crozier, Andrew | 25 |
| Campbell, L & L | 25 |
| Comanz, Wm | 50 |
| Chairman, Wm | 25 |
| Coburn, Lorenzo | 11 25 |
| Curry, Sarah | 50 |
| Carletton, E M | 25 |
| Crislet, George | 25 |
| Crawford, Andrew | 25 |
| Cox, Samuel | 25 |
| Cazimel, Mr | 25 |
| Chatham, James | 50 |
| Carley, Charles | 50 |
| Dickenson, Hanna | 50 |
| Derbyshire, Francis | 50 |
| Duval, G C A | 25 |
| Dawsick, Nicholas | 25 |
| Derbyshire, George | 25 |
| Davis, Louisa | 50 |
| Davis, Thomas | 50 |
| Doyle, Thomas | 25 |
| Donahue, Thomas | 25 |
| Doughty, Robert | 25 |
| Devine Peter | 25 |
| Dalzell, Ellen | 25 |
| Dillen, John | 25 |
| Derbyshire, Harry | 50 |
| Dorton, Eliza | 50 |
| Dailey, Jonathan | 3 00 |
| Dudley, Daniel | 25 |
| Dimond, W | 1 87 |
| Dott, John | 1 75 |
| Dilks, Israel | 1 50 |
| Deaves, Wm | 5 50 |
| Dehner, Lorenz | 25 |
| Dautrick, Mariah | 25 |
| Doerner, Charles | 75 |
| Darmstadt, Wm | 2 25 |
| Ebert, A | 25 |
| Espich, Charles | 25 |
| Elliot, John | 1 50 |
| Egg Harbor Asso. | 135 00 |
| Engleman, Jno | 25 |
| Elliet, John | 25 |
| Eldridge, Ephriam | 25 |
| Ewang, Hannah | 50 |
| Evans, George | 50 |
| Elliet, Henry | 25 |
| Eldridge, John | 25 |
| Fallansby, J | 20 25 |
| Fitch, Erastus | 1 50 |
| Foster, Thomas | 1 00 |
| Koster, Elmer | 4 75 |
| Frost, Samuel | 3 00 |
| Forest, R | 3 00 |
| Fick, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Fisher, J H | 3 75 |
| Extra for School | 50 |
| Fuerst, Charles | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Fautsch, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Faber, Xaver | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Freling, G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Fecher, Jos | 25 |
| Frankwirth, Chrst | 50 |
| Fisher, A J | 25 |
| Fleming, Theodore | 50 |
| Field, Eliza B | 25 |
| Fairbanks, D | 50 |
| Faust, Robert M | 50 |
| Fowler, Batha | 50 |
| Freed, Jac M | 25 |
| Fable, Wm S | 50 |
| Frank, Frics | 25 |
| Fenton, James | 25 |
| Friesks, George | 25 |
| Finley, George | 25 |

The cost in each and every case is 56 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Felger, Maria B | |
| Fisher, W C | |
| Fisher, John | 25 |
| Fitzner, Dr | 25 |
| Fristh, Elizabeth | 25 |
| Fleming, John | 50 |
| Farnsworth, Jas | 75 |
| Flaherty, Dillon | 25 |
| Gray, Samuel | 25 |
| Gray, Jos | 50 |
| Gumser, Maria A | 50 |
| Garwood, W D | 25 |
| Garwood, John jr | 25 |
| Gies, Hugo | 50 |
| Gunzer, Geo sr | 25 |
| Gunzer, Jacob | 25 |
| Groyle, Wm | 25 |
| Groff, M A and W C | 25 |
| Gudknecht, Fro M | 25 |
| Gibbs, B | 50 |
| Gogen, Patrick | 25 |
| Golden, M | 25 |
| Garson, Nicl | 25 |
| Griffith, J | 25 |
| Garland, Jas | 25 |
| Green, H | 25 |
| Green, John | 25 |
| Gesty, Jno | 25 |
| Gallmo, Raphale | 25 |
| Greenwood, Richard | 25 |
| Greenwood, Sarah | 50 |
| Godfrey, Mr | 3 00 |
| Grambt, A | 25 |
| Geist, Dr C J | 16 50 |
| Extra for School, | 2 20 |
| Geller, Chr | 25 |
| Geller, John | 50 |
| Gibbons, Mr | 50 |
| Grover, Fredrick | 3 00 |
| Gueche, Anna C | 25 |
| Gesse, Dan | 1 25 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Goessling, Casp H | 50 |
| Gercke, Hedwig | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Grundloch, M | 25 |
| Glemsor, Anne | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hartmeyer, John | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Hiller, John | 25 |
| Hahn, Henry | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Hieronimus, Ernes | 6 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hissenbeck, Caroline | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hitz, John | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Hollenbahl, H | 6 75 |
| Extra for School, | 90 |
| Holgar, Wm | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Huguenin, G A | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Handtke, C | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Hofman, (bal) | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Hovenberger, Jacob | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Hartley, Alfred | 5 25 |
| Hiel, Aug | 16 50 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Howard, Dean S | 10 50 |
| Hahn, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Halstrick, Joseph | 10 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 40 |
| Heyermann, Chas | 25 |
| Harvey, H H | 11 25 |
| Extra for School, | 1 50 |
| Humbert, F W | 25 |
| Hanning, Chas | 25 |
| Hargadon, John | 6 00 |
| Hoffer, Catharine a | 25 |
| Hill, Wm T | 3 00 |
| Hugenin, G A | 25 |
| Henry, Marshall | 7 50 |
| Huber, Martin | 25 |
| Haeberle, Hugo | 7 75 |
| Hafemann, A | 50 |
| Hauck, Jos | 50 |
| Heller, Dr Max | 50 |
| Hartler, A H | 50 |
| Heerner, John | 25 |
| Harburger, A G | 1 00 |
| Haigh, Jas | 25 |
| Hickson, Chas | 25 |
| Holenecck, Henery | 25 |
| Hemphill, Mariah | 25 |
| Henzey, Caroline | 36 |
| Hart, Thomas | 25 |
| Hagan & Boyd | 50 |
| Harra, John M | 36 |
| Henshaw, Jas | 66 |
| Hanley, Wm | 25 |
| Henderson, A J | 25 |
| Holden, Eli | 1 50 |
| Homer, Henry | 75 |
| Huber, P A | 75 |
| Hirest, David | 50 |
| Hudson, Wm | 36 |
| Hamilton, Dav | 25 |
| House, George | 25 |
| Hangeslen, Jno J | 50 |
| Hill, Wm I | 50 |
| James, Mathilan | 25 |
| Jones, W H | 25 |
| Jonston, Geo | 25 |
| Jacob, Louisa | 25 |
| Jackson, Wead | 50 |
| Junker, Balthasar | 50 |
| Jahn, Frang | 25 |
| Joyce & Merple, | |
| Jaha, Lissette | 50 |
| Jaeger, W L | 1 50 |
| Johnson, P H | 62 |
| Jesser, F J | 25 |
| Keller, George | 3 00 |
| Kimbes, Wm | 6 00 |
| Kusche, Wm | 15 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Klein, Wm | 50 |
| Klein, Moses | 1 50 |
| Kaufman, A & C & S | 75 |
| Kinzler, Salmond | 2 25 |
| Kurtz, Louisa | 25 |
| Knorr, Mrs M | 1 00 |
| Kaercher, G A | 25 |
| Kusche, Harriet | 1 50 |
| Klein, Andress | 25 |
| Kuecht, Adam | 25 |
| Karrer, George | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Kathrian, F | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Knittel, Wm | 25 |
| Kuhule, Louis | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Kubler, Chr | 5 25 |
| Extra for School, | 70 |
| King, Robt | 1 00 |
| Kirchhofer, A | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Kayser, Herman | 50 |
| Kimble, Martha | 36 |
| Kirk, John | 25 |
| Knox, A | 25 |
| Kill, Saml | 36 |
| Kelley, Adam | 25 |
| Kenedy, R C | 75 |
| Kern, James R R | 25 |
| Lohrman, John | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Lurch, Auvens | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Lightwarth, Henry | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Levick, Jas | 55 |
| Lawson, Mr | 25 |
| Lees, Robt | 50 |
| Leimer, Eliza | 25 |
| Lippincott, Saml | 25 |
| Lauer, Charles | 25 |
| Lallement, | 25 |
| Landruth, Oliver | 25 |
| Lluk, Mary | 25 |
| Landreth, Oliver | 25 |
| Luts, Mathilas | 25 |
| Lawrence, Nathan S | 25 |
| Langestein, | 25 |
| Lee, Edward G | 25 |
| Logan, Esther | 25 |
| Laugh, Patrick | 25 |
| Lewis, Humph | 25 |
| Longran, Patrick | 25 |
| Lees, Abner | 75 |
| Little, Jno | 36 |
| Lessenring, H G | 36 |
| Lee, Robt | 25 |
| Lewis, Robt | 50 |
| Lees, Jos | 1 00 |
| Lees, David | 50 |
| Lather, John | 25 |
| Lees, John | 50 |
| Lamprecht, M | 25 |
| Luethi, Gott Fr | 50 |
| Laesch, Katharina | |
| Laughorn, | 37 |
| Lutz Andrews | 4 75 |
| Lang, W M | 2 75 |
| Lamer, John | 25 |
| Morgan, M | 75 |
| Miller, James | 54 00 |
| Extra for School, | 7 00 |
| Morton, Nathaniel | 6 00 |
| Marchbels, Alx | 50 |
| Merchow, Wm | 7 00 |
| Mafler, Andrew | 25 |
| Meyer, Fred | 25 |
| Meizgun, W M | 25 |
| Mosesblin, J F | |
| Mullier, J G | 25 |
| Mullier, Aug | 27 |
| Muhleck, G H | 12 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Miller, George | 12 75 |
| Extra for School, | 1 50 |

The cost in each and every case is 56 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mark, Pauline | 6 00 |
| Marot, Samuel | 6 00 |
| McCreery, James | 6 00 |
| Morris, S W | 16 50 |
| Mahon, John | 3 00 |
| Mitchell, Jas B | 3 00 |
| Mason, R W | 3 00 |
| Mayer, F R | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Mallery, Garrett jr | 15 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Martin, Francois | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Mayer, Christian | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Mundhped, Marg | 25 |
| Martineif, Julia | 25 |
| Meverrick, L | 1 50 |
| Extra for School, | 20 |
| Molerus, E W M | 75 |
| Mueller, P | 8 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Menzel, John W | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Merz, J G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Morley, W D | 36 |
| Matteson, W G | 36 |
| McNickel, W | 20 |
| Mathew, J D | 25 |
| Mardt, Wm sr | 50 |
| McBear, Alex | 50 |
| McNiel, M | 36 |
| Mason, Ruthet | 36 |
| McMurtlee, M | 25 |
| McMurtlee, Archa | 25 |
| Miller, Katharine | 25 |
| McCrey, James | 50 |
| McMame, John | 25 |
| Marsden, Robert | 50 |
| Mason, E W | 50 |
| McCann, C | 50 |
| McBreaty, F | 50 |
| Miflin, S W | 2 50 |
| Mitchell, J E | 50 |
| Marot, W | 25 |
| Michner, E C | 25 |
| May, Sarah | 25 |
| McPherson, Alex | 25 |
| McGarvey, Sam | 25 |
| McReynolds | 25 |
| Mench, G C | 25 |
| Morley, John | 36 |
| Marshal, Jeremiah | 25 |
| Mitchel, James | 25 |
| McFetters, E | 36 |
| McNell, Robert | 25 |
| Mayhew, Daniel | 25 |
| Mardt, Samuel | 50 |
| Meyers, W | 25 |
| Mullen, Cornelius | 36 |
| McEwen, Peter | 36 |
| Morgan, Jos | 25 |
| Millite, Wm | 25 |
| Megee, Chas | 25 |
| McCann, Reich | 25 |
| McCormick, B | 25 |
| Meyer, E | 36 |
| Morrey, George | 25 |
| Mardt, Charles H | 75 |
| Macklin, James | 36 |
| Neff, S G & M A | 25 |
| Neal, Wm | 25 |
| Neff, Jacob A | 25 |
| Nayhamith, John | 25 |
| Neal, Sam | 62 |
| Nicholson, Thos | 25 |
| Natter, John | 1 00 |
| Natter, Jacob | 1 00 |
| Noulnu, Fancis | 25 |
| Oultenbaum, D | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Osborne, J G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Otto, Augustus | 75 |
| Otto, Nicholas | 1 50 |
| Ottenger, Robert | 25 |
| Olary, W H | 25 |
| Phalin, E | 25 |
| Plewz, Wm | 50 |
| Pywell, Wm | 25 |
| Pidgeon, B J | 50 |
| Plumb, Jno | 25 |
| Perry, Wm | 50 |
| Patton, John | 25 |
| Preston, Jos | 50 |
| Plewz, J O | 25 |
| Plewz, Henry | 25 |
| Penington, Thomas | 50 |
| Patz, Theodore | 25 |
| Plumb, John S | 3 00 |
| Planeback, A | 25 |
| Plock, John | 7 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Pfeiffer, Nick | 50 |
| Potterman, L | 3 00 |
| Polster, John | 25 |
| Prasser, Andrew | 25 |
| Pusche, Christian | 10 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 20 |
| Planer, Lewis | 165 00 |
| Extra for School, | 22 00 |
| Parsons, Demerit | 10 50 |
| Patrick, Isaac | 3 75 |
| Patton, John | 1 50 |
| Ponsold, Anton | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Pescko, Frang | 3 25 |
| Extra for School, | 30 |
| Patz, Theo | 50 |
| Patz, Fred | 75 |
| Reith, H | 25 |
| Reitkamp, Theo | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Rawland, Dr | 18 75 |
| Risch, Jacob | 1 50 |
| Reve, J L | 1 50 |
| Reind, A | 25 |
| Rolenburg, Wm | 1 20 |
| Rawlins, Sallie | 1 50 |
| Reimann, Robert | 25 |
| Roth, G H | 3 75 |
| Rooney, Fred | 25 |
| Rogers, Ed S | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Rener, Cornelius | 25 |
| Rose, Aug Wm | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Rogers, John | 25 |
| Rutter, John | 3 00 |
| Rosa, G | 25 |
| Rehm, M | 3 60 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Rahm, Wm | 1 50 |
| Redstreak, J L | 25 |
| Roletta, H | 50 |
| Rockhill, Daniel | 2 50 |
| Rittinhouse, | 25 |
| Ritshie, John | |
| Richards, Aug H | 150 00 |
| Reading, Dan | 25 |
| Rice, Wm | 25 |
| Reed, Eliza | 25 |
| Rubicam, Sellers | 25 |
| Richards, Sarah A | 25 |
| Rylis, Samuel | 25 |
| Robinson, Chas M | 25 |
| Rickett, Mary | 1 50 |
| Richards, Wm | 36 |
| Ryan, Timothy | 25 |
| Rickett, Jos | 25 |
| Raith, Gott jr | 22 |
| Richardson, Wm | 25 |
| Reville, J J | 25 |
| Rocker, Jas D | 50 |
| Rimbey, Jos | 50 |
| Smith, Isaac | 4 00 |
| Smith, Wm | 7 00 |
| Smith, H W | 14 00 |
| Smith, Chas Estab | 18 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 40 |
| Smith, Henry | 36 |
| Somers, C | 22 50 |
| Sanborn, George C | 2 25 |
| Shone, H | 1 20 |
| Seary, Owen | 4 75 |
| Sinclair, Thomas | 8 50 |
| Stelwagon, Thomas | 6 00 |
| Scott, Andrew | 6 25 |
| Smart, John | 1 50 |
| Simson, John | 2 25 |
| Scott, Wm R | 12 00 |
| Schmucle, Dr. | 30 00 |
| Schen, Francis | 7 50 |
| Extra for School, | 1 00 |
| Schmucle, C K | 9 00 |
| Extra for School, | 1 20 |
| Schroeder, J H K | 25 |
| Schmucle, Sarah | 18 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 40 |
| Schmucle, M C | 6 00 |
| Extra for School, | 80 |
| Sigg, Wm M | 50 |
| Schmucle, Anna | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Sibbet, Alfred | 25 |
| Schmucle, C K & S | 15 00 |
| Extra for School, | 2 00 |
| Schevedier, Fr | 50 |
| Sigle, J W | 75 |
| Sitz, Fredr | 50 |
| Standemeger, J | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Steffens, F | 25 |
| Seck, J F | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| Schneidel, Jos | 25 |
| Schas, Ecor | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Schoch, Henry | 25 |
| Schultz, John | 25 |
| Straube, J Dr | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Smith, G L | 1 50 |
| Schlagetler, B | 25 |
| Schuckenberger W | 1 00 |
| Streetman, E M | 1 75 |
| Schaub, George | 1 25 |

The cost in each and every case is 56 cents.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sauer, Fried | 50 |
| Senne, John A | 25 |
| Stitz, Nich | 1 00 |
| Stich, George | 25 |
| Seiffert, Sarah | 25 |
| Smith, Jas | 1 00 |
| Sewel, George | 1 75 |
| Silliman, W | 25 |
| Simons, Flora | 75 |
| Selmon, B | 36 |
| Smith, S C | 25 |
| Snyder, Maria A | 25 |
| Sheffer, John F | 36 |
| Smith, Jno | 25 |
| Seddon, Jno | 25 |
| Stewart, Jno | 25 |
| Smith, Anna | 30 |
| Scull, Luke | 36 |
| Scofield, Jno | 25 |
| Stevens, Wm | 25 |
| Stokes, Garret | 75 |
| Stewart, John | 1 00 |
| Street, Wm | 50 |
| Singley, Thomas | 50 |
| Smith, Greenwood | 50 |
| Supple, W J | 25 |
| Stevenson, John | 50 |
| Thackara, J W | 1 50 |
| Thomas, W H | 4 50 |
| Talman, W L | 2 25 |
| Thies, H | 3 75 |
| Extra for School | 50 |
| Thwaites, H G | 3 00 |
| Extra for School | 40 |
| Tieboger, A | 25 |
| Theis, Chas | 75 |
| Taylor, Henry | 50 |
| Trul Manuel | 25 |
| Teltow, H E | 25 |
| Tunis, Anderson | 36 |
| Thompson, Alex | 36 |
| Thanworth; Samuel | 25 |
| Teacy, Patrick B | 50 |
| Thomas, M A | 50 |
| Taylor, J M | 26 |
| Treacy, John B | 55 |
| Tompkins, L S | 87 |
| Throp, Wm | 25 |
| Trueman, W | 25 |
| Tawson, Theo | 25 |
| Thompson, Sardis | 3 00 |
| Thorton, Mr | 25 |
| Ulbrich, Fredr | 50 |
| Ulsman, Jacob | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Udich, Anna | 25 |
| Verran, Carl | 25 |
| Verran, P H B | 25 |
| Verrel, David | 8 50 |
| Vito, Adam | 7 75 |
| Viney, Eliza | 25 |
| Vanmeter, J H | 25 |
| Veithe, J M A | 75 |
| Extra for School, | 10 |
| Volksman, E | 3 75 |
| Extra for School, | 50 |
| Whitney, H B | 5 50 |
| Weaver, Charles | 11 25 |
| Wickon, Robert | 4 00 |
| Wescoat, John | 30 00 |
| Wood, Wm S | 4 75 |
| Wentling, David | 1 20 |
| Walker, John | 3 00 |
| Watson, Robt | 2 25 |
| Walleny, Wm H | 1 20 |
| Wimm, Isaac | 1 50 |
| Wilson, A H | 6 00 |
| Wall, Caroline | 3 50 |
| Weaver, Sophia | 3 00 |
| Wisweede, Thead | 4 50 |
| Extra for School, | 60 |
| Wolowska, G L | 75 |
| Extra for school | 10 |
| Wolowska & Clark, | 3 00 |
| Extra for School, | 40 |
| White, B P | 3 75 |
| Extra for school | 50 |
| Weaver, H D | 25 |
| Wox, Lewis | 25 |
| Warner, H | 36 |
| Watson, P A | 25 |
| Welington, R J | 25 |
| Wood, E B | 50 |
| Why, John | 25 |
| Wood, John | 50 |
| Wetzel, James | 25 |
| Williams, S R | 50 |
| Walker, George | 1 50 |
| West, Albert | 25 |
| Williamson, J D | 25 |
| Whitehead, Wm | 25 |
| Warburton, J | 75 |
| Weiger, Peter | 1 50 |
| Wiroman, Wm | 25 |
| Weeker, Orlando | 25 |
| Wood, Agamilla | 25 |
| White, George | 25 |
| Wurflein, John | 25 |
| Watcher, D H | 50 |
| Wright' Jas | 25 |
| Walton, J D sr | 25 |
| White, Jas | 25 |
| Wasseiler, C | 25 |
| Weesnand, Wm | 25 |
| Wengenfeld, Jos | 25 |
| Wasmuth, Fred | 25 |
| Westein, F P | 75 |
| Extra for school | 10 |
| Yeager, Wm | 25 |
| Zaland, E H | 25 |
| Zehr, Augustus | 25 |
| Zimmerman, G W | 25 |
| Zeighler, Rudolph | 25 |

**B. B. DOUGHTY**, Collector,

Mullica Township, *Feb.* 16th 1869. 29-32

**A FIRST CLASS Boarding School** for **Young Ladies** in connection with the State Normal School, Trenton, New Jersey.

Total charges for Board, Tuition and Books, $225 a year. Total charges for Normal pupils, $154 a year. For Circular, with full particulars, apply to

22-1y JOHN S. HART, Principal.

will quickly restore Gray Hair to its natural color and beauty, and produce luxuriant growth. It is perfectly harmless, and is preferred over every other preparation by those who have a fine head of hair, as well as those who wish to restore it. The beautiful gloss and perfume imparted to the Hair make it desirable for old and young.

☞ For Sale by all Druggists.

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**P. S. TILTON, Agent,**

5a43 1y HAMMONTON, N. J.

**TO CONSUMPTIVES.**—The Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,

165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York. 25-1y

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## Family Sewing Machine.

IMPROVED AND PERFECTED.

This Machine is now presented to the public with all the improvements that can well contained in a Sewing Machine.—Great labor and pains have been bestowed upon this machine to bring it to perfection, combining Simplicity, Utility, Elegance of Finish, and Cheapness.

Will *Hem, Fell, Tack, Quilt, Cord, Bind, Braid, and Embroider* in the most beautiful manner. It is acknowledged by the best judges to stand entirely above and beyond any other cheap machine ever produced. **Price $18. $10.** additional for Table.

Our machines are manufactured by a collection of the most skillful machinists to be found in the United States, and we

**Challenge the World!**

to produce their equal for the price. *Warranted to run five years.*

**AGENTS** wanted in every town and city in the United States.

**The "Common Sense"** Family Sewing Machine also supplied to Agents from this office at the trade price.

B. T. HILL, Gen. Agent,
¶ 12- 197 Broadway, New York.

## Florence Sewing Machine.

All parties in want of a good Sewing Machine, for family use or cloth work of every kind, will please examine the Florence before purchasing elsewhere. We claim that the Florence is an improvement over all others, the stitch is more elastic, alike on both sides of the fabric, almost noiseless, simple in construction, is not liable to get out of repair. Having a reversible feed enabling the operator, to stitch, either to the right or left, at pleasure.

MAKING FOUR DIFFERENT STITCHES,

*Lock, Knot, Double Lock and Double Knot.*

Easy to operate and will do a larger range of work than can be done by any other Sewing Machine.

The Florence is Licensed, and parties purchasing of us, or our agents need not have any doubts in regard to using them. All machines sold are warranted, in every particular, and kept in repair for one year free of charge, and any one purchasing of us and not satisfied, can return them by allowing $5 per month for the use of them. Machine Needles of all kinds, Shuttles, Bobbins, Oil, Silk, Cotton, Machine Trimmings, constantly on hand.

Agents Wanted for the sale of the Bicktord Family Knitting Machine, an improvement over all others. Price $30. A liberal discount to the trade.

FOSTER & RICHARDSON, Gen. Agents,
505 Broadway, New York
151 Washington St. Boston. ¶12-

**AGENTS WANTED.** Our agents are making from $4 to $5 for every hour's service, and from $60 to $1,20 per day. We will employ a few more, with energy and $5 capital. Every one is adapted for the business, that wants to make money easily. Address at once,

WILLIAM & CO., 12 Furman Street,
¶12- Brooklyn, New York.

*J. H. GROVESTEEN, founder of the old and favorably known house of Grovesteen & Co.*

## Grovesteen, Fuller & Co.,

Have removed to their

**New Warerooms,**

No. 55 MERCER SREET, NEW YORK.

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The great increase in the demand for our Piano Forte throughout the country, have compelled us to extend our manufacturing facilities to three times their former size, and having added many new improvements in Manufacturing, we shall continue to keep our prices the same as they always have been, the lowest of any First-class Piano-Forte Maker by at least one-third, and we respectfully solicit, by parties about purchasing, to a comparison with other makers. ¶12-tf

*Established in 1832.*

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New Scale, Overstrung, Full Iron Frame,

## PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS, Manuf'rs of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-Fortes.

Our new scale Piano-Fortes, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public, and for purity of Tone, delicacy of Touch, Durability, and also standing the test of severe climates, the New Scale Stodart Piano-Forte stands unrivaled.

The Pianos of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over *twenty-five thousand* families who have had them in use in nearly every part of the civilized world. All letters will be promptly answered by.

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¶12-37 cor. of Great Jones, New York.

**Important to Housekeepers and Manufacturers.**

## ELASTIC SPONGE.

**For Beds, Pillows, Cushions,** &c. More elastic, more durable, and

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**Than the Best Curled Hair or Feathers.**

**SEND FOR A PAMPHLET**

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